

FIRST INHABITANTS OF AMERICA, GIANTS IN PHYSIQUE, FOUGHT WILD BEASTS IN DEADLY COMBAT 25,000 OR 50,000 YEARS AGO

WEIRD RELICS SHOW POWERFUL HUMANS ERECTED PYRAMIDS

Mummies of Prehistoric Aztecs, Found in Ruins in New Mexico, Indicate Giant Men Built Monuments Far More Ancient and Greater Than Egypt Ever Produced—New Light Cast On Remarkable Race.

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THE first inhabitants of America of which we have knowledge, because of the extraordinary, perfect mummies they left behind, are variously known as "the basket makers" and "spear throwers." They lived underground in the Southwest, with their dead mummified in sealed pot holes of chambers, well below the surface.

Their successors built cliff houses over them and either perished or moved along. Then on top of these cliff houses, came succeeding races who erected the more modern "pueblo," of which the famous Mesa Verde, constructed 5,000 years ago, is the best known type. The strange feature is that each succeeding race built a village or a city on the ruins of its predecessor.

It is more than a quarter century since the Hyde expedition unearthed mummies of the Basket Makers below the cliff dwellings of Grand Gulch, Utah.

MORE ANCIENT THAN EGYPT.

Naturally, certain questions have ever since been puzzling archaeologists. How did these strange people reach Grand Gulch? Whence did they come, and to what early race or branch thereof did they belong? A little more light has been thrown on these early Americans, by the discoveries of Dr. Earl H. Morris.

There is centered in the American Museum of Natural History the Archer M. Huntington Archaeological Survey of the Southwest, of which Dr. Clark Wissler, author of "The American Indian," now in process of a new revised edition, is director. This survey has ample funds and a very large staff, generously financed by Mr. Huntington. It issues its own publications. To Dr. Morris was assigned the task of tracing the wanderings of the Basket Makers, and the route by which they got as far into the interior as Grand Gulch, Utah.

He reasoned that he would only find Basket Maker remains and culture beneath other pueblos, and his discoveries have proved his view correct. In Aztec, N. M., he selected a great, deserted city, or pueblo, of the usual skyscraper type of Zuni, N. M.

Here he began excavations and entered cellar tombs so ancient that they make ancient Egypt modern, indeed. The chambers he opened were sealed not less than 25,000 years ago, and the mummies within were as well preserved as when placed therein.

His report to Dr. Wissler follows: "Two chambers are the most interesting of the numerous recent discoveries in the Aztec ruin. An enormous prehistoric pueblo community dwelling near Aztec, N. M.

"Beneath the debris adjacent to the famous 'Painted Room,' opened in 1920, there has been

found a second chamber perfectly preserved in every detail. The pine and cedar beams in the smoke-brown ceiling are as sound as when the trees were felled, and on the wall stones the marks of the quartzite pebbles with which they were faced, are as bright and fresh as if the artisan who shaped the blocks, although dead these thousands of years, had not yesterday gathered up his primitive tools and stepped out of the finished chamber.

"This room was the tomb of a gigantic warrior emperor, who lay in solitary state against one wall immediately back of the recessed altar in the 'Painted Room.' The body was that of a veritable giant, six feet four inches high, who towered head and shoulders above the average men of his tribe.

"Death came to the stalwart defender of the village when he was in the prime of life, and in the height of his glory as well, if one may infer the esteem in which he was held by the excellence of his tomb and the number of his burial accompaniments. The mighty frame had been wrapped in a mantle of feather cloth and enshrouded with a mat of woven rush stems.

TWO BATTLE AXES.

"Back of the body there were four magnificent pottery bowls, a cup and a basket. Upon the skull rested a large spherical vase, with a neatly fitting cover, both exquisitely wrought and ornamented. Within easy grasp of the right hand were the wooden handles of two stone battle axes, and by them a hafted knife of quartzite, as well as chips of flint and prongs of antler, the latter materials and implements for arrow making.

"A circular shield, three feet in diameter, unlike anything previously found in Pueblo ruins, covered the warrior from thighs to temples. It is an example of coiled basketry technique, the most primitive known, but unusually thick and strong. The outer surface had been coated with gum and thickly spangled with flakes of mica. When held in the sunlight, due to the numberless reflecting surfaces, the great disk would have shone with dazzling brilliance, perhaps sufficiently intense to have confused the vision of the archer who sought to drive his arrow through the shield to the flesh behind it.

"Of thirteen mummies found in an adjoining chamber, one was the most extraordinary which has come to light in the entire ruin. This was the mummy of an old



woman, who had been wrapped and bound in the usual burial position, and then placed in one corner of the room. A stout splinter from a broken ceiling timber had been hewn to a point, then driven completely through the pelvis and well into the earth beneath.

ANCIENT WITCH IMPALED.

"The shrunken body thus impaled presented a spectacle so gruesome that at sight of it even the hardened excavators shuddered. It seems probable that the old woman had fallen into disfavor in the village, had been perhaps a witch, and had been subjected to this extraordinary and cruel form of torture and execution."

This gigantic warrior, emperor of the Basket Makers, is well named "Tigrinis."

Dr. Wissler informs me that we have here the actual founders of the Aztec and Bonito culture. Unless later excavations prove differently, Tigrinis must stand as the first emperor of the founders of the Aztecs, whose later and wonderful structures adorn central Mexico, in a line extending toward Yucatan, and which extended eastward on the "lost continent of Atlantis," the famed Atlantis of Plato.

250,000-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The Basket Makers, of which the Emperor Tigrinis was a symbol, were a Titan or red-haired race. At least, all their mummies so far brought to the American Museum have reddish, wavy hair.

If they were the founders of the Aztecs, the Aztecs must be assumed to have been the first Titan haired people on earth of which we have knowledge. The hair color and the cross sections show positively that these first Americans never migrated here from Asia, a land of straight, black haired people.

In the extreme north we have the yellow haired Javis of ancient history and the blond types of today, but red hair seems to be a separate and distinct characteristic,

not necessarily associated with the blond hair.

We have ample evidence that the ancient civilizations of Mexico, Yucatan and stored Atlantis date back at least 250,000 years, forming the true Garden of Eden of the world. Fossil skeletons of Florida,

Rancho Brea and the caves of California prove the contention of exceeding age of mankind along the American equatorial belt and that they evolved here.

Tigrinis was better armed than his followers in Grand Gulch, Utah. The latter had for weapons only

throwing sticks, just strong enough to kill a rabbit; they were easy prey for wild beasts, and hence took to underground dwellings for safety. Tigrinis, on the contrary, was equipped with the most primitive stone battle axe, of which we have knowledge but it had to be effective against the beasts of his day. His shield was of coiled basketry, or coiled matting, the very first and most primitive type of basketry and matting on earth.

SPIRIT OF UNREST.

We see in his people the same unrest, the same spirit of adventure and desire to pioneer into unknown regions as have characterized every race of people in all times. Those that ventured northward from Mexico all perished one after another. In one cave in Grand Gulch, 250 feet down from the top of the cliff dwellings, was shown the tragedy of the venture—some pioneers of 25,000 years ago.

As deaths took place the survivors mummified the bodies and placed them in pot holes, which they dug in floors of their caverns. These pot holes were lined with baked clay and the mummies were placed in them singly, doubled up in a squatting position, china at knees. The mummy was covered with beautiful feathers, and sometimes with rabbit-skin robes.

Beside the men, women and children were placed the simple, primitive type of arms, ornaments, clay dishes and queer-looking toys. On top was placed the coiled matting in shape of a modern woman's largest summer hat, the babes having little coiled mats to rest upon. The tops of the pot holes were then sealed with tamped sand and clay. Finally, this band of pioneers was reduced to one old woman, who had faithfully mummified the last survivor before her. When her time came she crouched against a wall in as near a mummy position as possible and died alone within the awful silence.

THE LAST SURVIVOR.

But nature was kind to her. The dry air of the cave did its own mummification in a way. Her skeleton was found with its suburn hair intact. Her face had dried with its expression of pain, grief and sorrow. Most of her body had been preserved in the dry air through many thousands of years in a cave which had been sealed by

Warrior Emperor Tigrinis' Tomb Reveals That First Red-Haired People in All History Dwelt in America and That Strange "Basket Makers" of Prehistoric Utah Were a Kindred People to His Tribe.

enormous accumulations of debris from above.

As I look at it, these primitive founders of the Aztecs, called Basket Makers, were not especially engaged in tribal wars, although there existed even in those far back times a banditry known as "Nomads." I assume that the prowess of the gigantic warrior emperor, Tigrinis, was principally directed against the wild beasts of his time. The Pleistocene Age in America extended well down into the present "Age of Man," with many of its species still existing.

It was noted for its bears, lions, jaguars and wolves vastly larger and fiercer than their survivors of today. The lions of those days were as large as modern oxen, and not the cowardly creatures we know today as "mountain lions." The bears of the time, elephantine in size, were not the timid berry-eaters of the present, but ferocious carnivores.

MONSTERS OF THE LONG AGO.

Even the huge kadiak bear of Alaska is a small beast in comparison. The wolves that roamed were as big as four modern wolves, endowed with long fangs. Then there were the large saber-tooth tigers, with long frontal fangs, the principal foe of the troglodyte.

We may well assume that Tigrinis was the chief of a band of the most stalwart warriors of his times, and that when this band went out and was able to dispatch a gigantic bear, lion, wolf or saber-tooth tiger they had done a day's work and returned to headquarters to celebrate the killing. But woe to the single individual, or even a few unarmed individuals, who fell afoul of one of these ferocious beasts.

The unhappy Aztec would be torn in pieces and devoured long before help could be summoned. Just how the warriors got the best of one of these beasts is a question. There were in those days no bows and arrows or stick-throwers strong enough to penetrate the hides of the monsters. Stone knives and axes must have been but poorly efficient. We can only surmise that a large body of warriors surrounded a beast, each striking him a blow as he got opportunity, until the monster was exhausted and finally dispatched.

HOW TIGRINIS DIED.

On the contrary, let us give the primitive soldier the benefit of the doubt. Perhaps our gigantic emperor warrior, Tigrinis, distinguished himself by combats single handed with ferocious beasts and enemy tribal men, and came to be the chieftain whom his country was proud to mummify with all the honors that could be paid to the dead. But how did he die?

Dr. Morris, if he has held an autopsy on the remains, has given out no word of explanation. He merely states that death came to him in the prime of life and glory; hence he may have died naturally of some disease prevalent or epidemic of the times.

An enemy may have tapped him too hard on the skull, but Dr. Morris makes no mention of such a dent. Or he may have encountered a love triangle and been stabbed in the back, but here again his discoverer makes no notation. So we may assume that after a career equal to that of Attila, Genghis Khan or other and later warrior

assassins of note he merely died in his boots, figuratively speaking, since the coiled mat and sandals were the twenty-dollar shoe of his times.

It must be noted, however, that his enemies, the wild beasts of the times, had plenty of fresh meat or herds of American horses and mastodons, the latter being since extinct, on which bears, lions, wolves, jaguars and saber-tooth cats feasted. There is also evidence that the primitive Basket Makers themselves feasted on such horses as they could kill, since we find their bones with the marrow taken out at the time of the killing, and marrow is good eating to those who like it.

Aztec is located on the property of H. D. Abrams, about two hours' ride by rail from Durango, Col. The sky-scraping pueblo, on a rise of ground, covers 500 square feet and has 400 rooms. The greater part has been uncovered and exposed to view of hundreds of tourists. The pueblo on top of the ancient cellar homes was erected some 10,000 years ago, and its front is protected by a high plaza, which could not be invaded by an enemy or wild beasts after the ladders were taken up.

"THE PAINTED CHAMBER."

The builders lived in a primitive stone age, and all of their implements and tools were made of stone. The rooms, when cleaned of debris, were found in a perfect condition, just as left by their last occupants. The ceilings were standing, and many objects were left intact by the former inhabitants.

The most stunning room of the great Aztec pueblo unearthed is the "Painted Chamber." Dr. Clark Wissler states:

"The room is in perfect condition, the interior plastered and painted in brilliant white, with dull red side borders and a running series of triangular designs. No room approaching this in beauty and perfection has ever been discovered in America. Here was the holiest sanctuary, or shrine of the prehistoric people. Herein is the sacred altar, with a sacred serpent carved in wood over the ceiling, of the finest workmanship. Nothing like it has ever been found before.

BUILT FIRST PYRAMIDS.

It is beneath the ruins of this magnificent pueblo, that the present excavations are being made by blasting holes through the solid floors and excavating the chambers of the long prior race of basket makers. Herein the startling types of mummies are being found, described above. From these wonderful preserved mummies of 25,000 or perhaps 50,000 years ago there is one significant inference. These people must have been the forefathers of the migratory race that crossed the then mainland of Atlantis and settled in Egypt. Truly, Egyptian primitive culture was born here, and later perfected on the banks of the Nile.

Here, also, began the art of pyramid structure, and Mexico has far larger pyramids than were built in Egypt, some of them in Yucatan, far more perfected with ornamentation. It was in one of these Yucatan pyramids that Le Plongeon unearthed the gigantic statue of Chacmol, which the Mexican government seized and took from him. Possibly our warrior emperor, Tigrinis, posed for it.

Are U. S. and Japan to Contend for World Control, as Rathenau Predicted?

Europe Cannot Recover, He Prophesied, and Must Give Place to the World's Three Youths, America, Japan and Russia—And Which Nation Wins, Russia Will Be the Dominant Power Ere Century Ends.

WALTHER RATHENAU's appointment as foreign minister in Germany gives new interest and significance to what he said fifteen months ago to a correspondent of the New York American about the United States, Japan and Russia.

Rathenau and Albert Ballin were the two pre-eminent men of business, wealth, power and foresight in Germany before the war. Rathenau was the head of the great General Electric Company, the largest in the world. Ballin was the master spirit of the Hamburg-American line and of the German government's maritime policy.

Ballin died by suicide in the darkest days of 1916, after fruitless efforts to bring the war to an end.

Rathenau devoted his tremendous energies to organizing the economic resources of Germany,

producing substitutes for cotton, in the making of explosives and taking nitrates from the air. He was the director of a hundred industrial concerns. He was the most influential man in Germany opposing von Tirpitz's submarine policy. His judgment is nearly unerring. Rathenau lives in Frelenvalde-allee-Oder in one of the fifty-six castles formerly belonging to the Kaiser. This Schloss was built in 1790 for Queen Louise of Prussia.

RATHENAU'S PROPHECY.

Rathenau recreated the furniture exactly as it was, including the original wall paper and parquet floors. The only new things were the electric lights hidden in the old lamps of Frederick the Great, telephones and bath rooms. Rathenau received the New York American correspondent late in 1919, making this remarkable prophecy:

"I cannot tell you what will happen in Europe in the next few years, except that all Europe is dead broke; that France and Italy are as bankrupt as Germany, although they do not know it here (touching his head); that Germany is broken and does know it here (touching his head); and that England is likely to be broken by the tasks of government that she has assumed.

"What is of greater importance is that there is no possibility of the full recuperation of Europe. We are too old, all of us; we must give place to youth. And the world's three youths now are America, Russia and Japan.

"What does it matter that the Russia of today is in a state of chaos? Wise men ignore today in contemplation of history's tomorrow.

FUTURE WORLD POWERS.

"What happens today is only important in respect to what the consequences of today's acts will have in the future.

"Before the end of this century," continued Rathenau soberly, "the world will include exactly three great powers—America, Russia and Japan. It is

probable, if not certain, that America and Japan will be the two greatest.

"For Japan has the energy, the ambition, the education and population within her sphere of influence. She has acquired the three capacities that make a nation dominant in the world—the instinct to fight, the instinct to expand, and the instinct to govern. Every nation that has ruled the world has possessed these, and all the nations that have declined in power have failed by the loss of one of these three faculties.

"Mistaken idealism has so split up Europe that races whose moral and mental status is primitive are now suddenly thrust into positions of power which they are incompetent to exercise.

THE EUROPE OF TOMORROW.

"Before the end of the century the present Europe will not exist at all except in the sense that a Holland or a Montenegro exists—by and with the consent of the dominant nations. England, now in the afternoon of her day of empire, may have a ripe and prosperous old age, owing to the skill of her statesman and her

business men, who always work together.

"But the two great powers—before the end of the century—will, I think, be the United States and Japan. And wherever and whenever two great powers face each other the inevitable question must some day arise: Which of the two is the more powerful? It is a question that always has to be decided. It can be decided only by war."

Then, after a long pause, he continued as if thinking aloud:

AMERICA MUST WAKEN.

"Whichever nation—the United States or Japan—succeeds in winning the friendship and confidence of Russia in the next generation will undoubtedly control the world before the end of this century."

"At the moment the odds favor Japan—to win. The reason is obvious. Russia must prove the determining factor. The nation which allies itself to Russia will emerge victor from the inevitable conflict. For the Russia of 2100 will be an immeasurably different Russia from her present people—and there will be a hundred millions more of them. And at the moment Japan's opportunities of

sowing the seeds of a future alliance with Russia are distinctly better than America's.

"Incidentally—and of greater importance—Japan's statesmen are more keenly awake to their opportunities than America's. Japan foresees—and prepares. America lives in the past and present, the immediate past of the immediate present—and is prodigally careless of the future. Yet in 2100 is must be Japan and Russia against America—or America and Russia against Japan.

It depends absolutely and wholly on America's attitude in this period, 1920-1930, whether she, with Russia, shall become the world's ruling people—or shall lay the foundation of her vanquishment.

"Unfortunately the war came too soon for America—fifty years too soon. For the United States is still too young, too provincial, too ignorant of world affairs; too sure, even yet, in the magnificent strength of her splendid isolation (which, in fact, of course, is no longer true) to understand or to be able to grasp the opportunity now presented to her."

"Could the war have been

staved off another half century then it would have been a different America that would have entered the world drama and proceeded to reap the fruits of the victory so largely hers. As it is, the next few years will tell the story.

"America—partially as a result of her association with the entente—is now a world power, with all the responsibilities of a world power. Yet the American people have neither the inclination nor the education to appreciate even the meaning of the expression.

RUSSIA THE PIVOT.

"To a vast majority of Americans Fiume or the Jugo-Slavs means as much as the etymological history of a Sanskrit verb."

"When the city of Cleveland is so much concerned about letting the rest of the United States know that it ranks sixth in the list of American cities as to have no time to learn as much basic information about Pittsburgh as the average fifteen-year-old school-boy in Tokyo knows—how can the citizens of Detroit (completely wrapped up in turning out a greater number of automobiles per day than any other two

cities) be expected to take a lively interest in the future of the Lithuanians?

"Yet, due to the acquiescence of your ex-President Wilson at Versailles, America is deeply committed to have the affairs of Lithuania and every other nation in the world at her fingers' ends. It is like asking a schoolboy suddenly to direct the destinies of a great industrial corporation.

"America is going presently to realize that either she must begin now to build the foundation of a lasting alliance with the Russia of tomorrow—if when the inevitable day of clash with Japan arrives she is not to find a Russo-Japan alliance against her—or find herself anticipated by the Japanese. It is a question of who gets into the country first. It is as simple as that—as most great issues are."

Phones His Guilt.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 8.—L. A. Wright, "tagged" by police for parking his car in a safety zone, was in a hurry to get home. After mailing a check to pay his fine he telephoned police headquarters and pleaded guilty.